



Community Paramedic— The Minnesota Project

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Curriculum—Phase II

Clinical Skills @15-146 hours





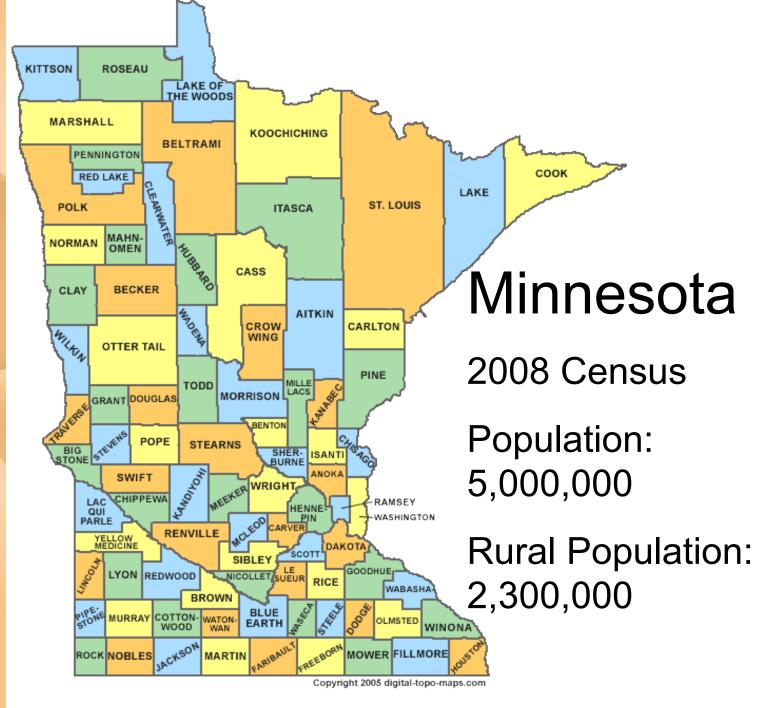
Community Paramedic Minnesota's Pilot Project



United States









Fundamentals of the Minnesota Project

- Funded by a Grant from the Minnesota Department of Health, office of Rural Health
- Curriculum design consisted of four modules one of which was a clinical tract
- Experienced paramedics were chosen as the first group of candidates mitigating the need for a lengthy clinical training requirement



Project Design

- Two years of planning led to the selection of 8 student candidates
 - All are heavily involved in providing advanced EMS care throughout the state
 - Several provide critical care transport services as flight or ground medics
 - Three serve as educators of advanced emergency medical services
 - All provide services under the license of a medical director



Project Design cont...

- Course work began in January 2009
- Classroom work (pictures follow)















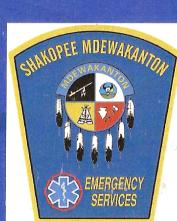


Externship Work

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

Mobile Clinic and Emergency Management







Mobile Clinic and Emergency Management Vehicle





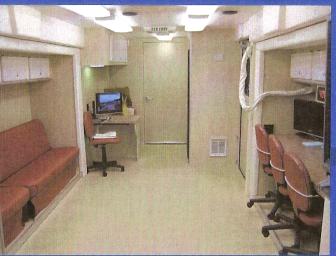




Communications Capabilities

- 2- Dispatch Positions;
 - 800 Mhz radios
 - VHF
 - UHIF
 - Marine
 - CB
- Cross patch capabilities.
- 30- Metro Region 800Mhz portable radios









Exterior Briefing Area

- Exterior Briefing Area
 - 42" LCD T.V. with;
 - CCTV
 - Satellite T.V.
 - DVD/VCR
- Canopy area
- PA System
- An observation deck on the top of the trailer.



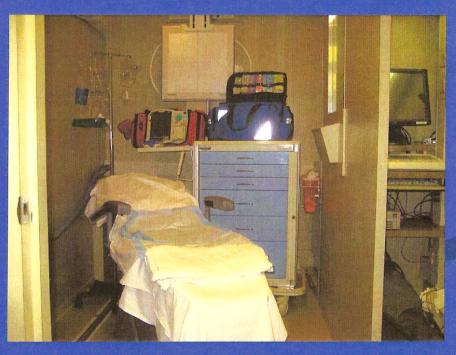




EMS Capabilities

- 4- Patient beds.
- 12 lead cardiac monitor.
- 3- AED's with 3 lead monitoring.
- ALS bag.
- Crash cart.
- Wheel chair lift.
- Mammography suite.
- Chest X-ray suite.
- Staffed with Paramedics



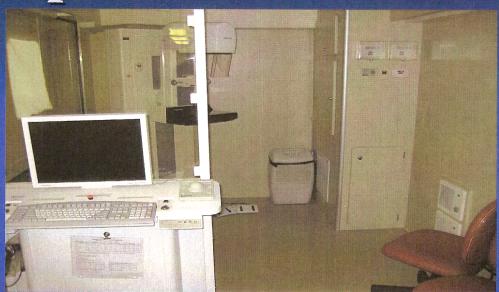


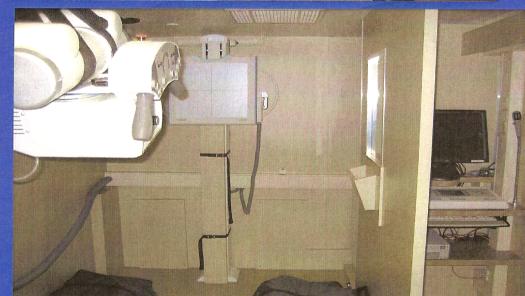




Clinic Capabilities

- 2 Exam rooms
- Waiting area
- Lab
- Bathroom
- Mammography
- X-Ray
- Dental







Venues of Care Using the CP Model

- Provision of mobile clinics for Native American populations
- Provision of "free clinics" for communities of need
- "Chase Car" concept
- Regional disaster response teams (Strike Teams)
- Federal disaster response teams (Homeland **Security-DMAT Units**)
- Critical Access hospital providers (Emergency **Departments, Home Health Care)**



Overcoming Obstacles to Community Paramedicine



Establish a Need for the Service

- Limited access to care in rural areas
- Limited access to care for the the uninsured, the indigent and people of diverse culture



Establish a Dialogue with Stake Holders

- Public Health Personnel
- EMS organizations
- Healthcare Providers
 - Physicians, Nurse Practitioners,
 Physicians Assistants, Nurses, Hospitals and Clinics
- EMS candidates



Refrain from Change in Scope of Practice

Emphasize the Program as a Compliment to Present Healthcare Provision



Determine Revenue Streams

- Critical Access Hospitals
- Home Health Care Programs
- Hospice Care
- Geriatric Care
- Mass Casualty Event Management



Develop "Champions"

- Physicians
- Public Health Nurses
- EMS Providers
- EMS Medical Directors
- . The Public



Emphasize the Program as a New Career Track for EMS

- Develop Partnerships with Colleges and Universities
- Achieve Degrees in Associate in Arts, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts
- Develop a Modular Approach for Provision of Training



Develop a Method to Determine Outcomes

- Restructure training based upon the information obtained
- Emphasize improvements in heath care
- Show cost savings to third party payers

